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From Blackwood's Magazine.

THE FIRST AND LAST KISS.

It was on a Sabbath evening, towards the latter end of the month of July, that the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, curate of Tinturn, in Monmouthshire, set forth to visit his daughter Hester, who resided in one of those romantically situated cottages, which form so interesting a feature in the mountainous scenery of the Wye, between Ross and Chepstow. The distance he had to go, was scarcely a mile; but the walk was toilsome, for his path lay among the hills, through which it was rudely cut, and the loose fragments of rock on which he trode gave way at every step. His thoughts, however, were too much occupied with the sad object of his visit, to permit of his heeding the rugged road, or even the sublime beauties of nature which were spread around him.

Hester was his eldest daughter, and the eldest also of nine brothers and sisters; a large family to feed, clothe, and educate, upon the scanty stipend of his curacy, though eked out by a small patrimonial property, and a fortune of two hundred pounds, which he had with his wife. When all was put together, and the profits of a small school added, as well as those which he received from the sale of a quarto volume, "On the Dawnings of the Everlasting Gospel Light," Parson Lloyd was a somewhat poorer man than his neighbour, Farmer Morgan, who always boasted that he could spend a hundred and twenty pounds a year, and pay every body their own. But Farmer Morgan, at last, did not pay every body their own; for he went into the Gazette, and there was only three shillings in the pound for his creditors, while Parson Lloyd contrived to make both ends meet; perhaps, because he took care never to have a creditor, always deferring the purchase of any thing he wanted till he could spare the money to pay for it. "He who makes his necessities wait upon his means," he would often say, "will never find them troublesome; but reverse the order, and let your means be the drudges of your necessities, and run as fast as they may, they will never overtake them."

Hester Lloyd had married Farmer Morgan's second son, David; and it was always said, by those who pretended to know the secret, that she did so, more from a desire to diminish the heavy burden of her father's family, than from any violent affection she had for the young man. To say the truth they were a dismatched pair. David was a coarse rustic, of violent passions, a moody temper, and suspected of dissolute habits. Hester, on the contrary, was mild and gentle in disposition, affectionate, and trained up in the strict observance of those simple, unobtrusive virtues which became the comparative humility of her station and the character of her parental roof. When, therefore, she married David Morgan, some shook their heads, and pitied the poor girl for the sacrifice she made; while others turned up their eyes, and wondered how even Love could be so blind. The union had neither the approbation nor the disapprobation, properly so called, of Hester's father. She was of an age to choose discreetly, (having passed her three-and-twentieth year,) when, as was certainly her case, the heart did not take the lead in choosing; and he left her, therefore, to decide for herself, after temperately discussing with her, upon several occasions, whatever might fairly be urged in favour, or to the prejudice of the young man. Hester, herself, took a twelvemonth to consider of her decision; and finally yielded her consent to the pertinacious, rather than the ardent, solicitations of David Morgan.

It has been said by an ancient cynic that marriage has only two happy days, the *first* and the *last;* but Hester was doomed to find even this stinted portion of matrimonial felicity too liberal an allowance. On their return from church, an unfortunate difference arose between her husband and her father upon some trifling subject of rural economy—the breeding of pigs, or the cultivation of barley, or some matter not a whit more important. David was loud, overbearing, and at last insolently rude. Nay, he so far forgot himself, at one moment, that his hand was raised to seize Mr. Lloyd by the collar. "Forbear, young man!" said the reverend pastor mildly; "and learn to have more command over your passions; or they will one day hurry you into conduct which all the rest of your days may not be sufficient to atone for."

David felt the rebuke. He felt ashamed. He saw the cheek of Hester turn pale, and he felt sorrow for what he had done. But his father-in-law also felt the indignity that had been offered to him, and he slowly walked away towards his own house. Hester looked after him. She said nothing. She only thought, as she leaned upon her husband's arm, and proceeded silently towards *his* father's house, what a change one little half hour had wrought in her condition! Her now obedient steps went one way; her heart, at that moment, another. The former taught her she was a wife; the latter, that she must cease to be a daughter. It was a sharp lesson, to come so early. She said nothing. But though her tongue spoke not, the uneasy reflections of David clothed it with words of bitterness; and he strove, as much as his nature would let him, during the rest of the day, to dispel the gloom with which his violence of temper had clouded the beginning. Hester was neither angry nor sullen; but she was sad; and she could not conceal that her sadness was greatest, when, as she sat down to dinner, the marriage feast lacked one guest, whose absence was to her, if not the absence of all, at least the absence of all comfort.

Mr. Lloyd was a sincere christian. Without any parade of sanctity, he diligently endeavoured, in all his dealings with his fellow creatures, to fulfil the commands of Him whose minister he was. He could not, therefore, let the sun go down upon his wrath; but, like a primitive disciple of his master, he sought the dwelling of his enemy, with the word of peace and the hand of fellowship. So pure a judge had he been in his own cause, that he considered he had done wrong, very wrong, in suffering himself to be kept away from the wedding table of his daughter, by his resentment for a hasty speech uttered by her husband. "I will go," said he, "and heal this wound before I sleep." And he did go: and it was a blessed sight for Hester to behold, as she saw her father enter, with a benignant smile upon his countenance, walk up to her husband, and taking him by the hand, exclaim, "Son, we have never been enemies; let us then continue to be friends!" David was overpowered by this unexpected display of meek goodness; and his voice really faltered as he replied, grasping Mr. Lloyd's hand with honest warmth, "God forbid that we should not!" Hester kissed her father, and wept; but they were tears of much gladness. It was a peaceful evening after this. Mr. Lloyd shewed, by his cheerful conversation, and kindly manner, that the spirit of anger had entirely departed from him, and with it, all recollection of the offence. David did not shake off, quite so soon, his remembrance of the morning; for he was vanquished, in spite of himself, and he felt—as a man generally does who commits a wrong, and finds coals of fire heaped upon his head, by the generous conduct of the person whom he has wronged—humbled and ashamed in his presence. Hester was supremely happy; for she beheld her father and her husband side by side, under her own roof.

Months rolled on, and the neighbours began to think David Morgan quite an altered man since his marriage. He was civil and obliging; went regularly to Church every Sunday; rose early to his work; attended to his farm; returned home sober, and before dark, on market days; got into no quarrels; smoked his pipe in the evening, on a bench before his own door, and drank a pint or two of his own home-brewed ale. In short, he exhibited all the outward qualities of a steady, thriving, and industrious farmer; and it was prophecied, if he went on so, that he would soon become a better man than his father, by the difference of many an acre added to those which he already rented. Hester observed this auspicious change, and might *almost* be called a happy wife.

She was not *entirely* so; for there were out-breakings of temper at home, lightning-flashes of the mind, and distant thunder-murmurings of the heart, which the eyes and ears of friends and neighbours neither saw nor heard. The sky was clear above—the sun shone brightly—but the elements of storm and tempest perpetually lowered along the horizon, which the first gust of wind would drive into angry collision. To Hester's watchful eye alone, and to her anxious spirit, were these signs revealed. She could not conceal from herself the trials and the dangers they hourly menaced; but she could conceal them from the rest of the world—and she did. Not even to her father did she speak of them. They were the griefs of her own foreboding heart and they were buried there. If they should be disinterred thence—if they should ever be realized—and write themselves in such characters upon her face as she could not hide—if her countenance complained for her—she must submit; but till then, she was resolved hope should chasten fear, and the faith she plighted at the altar forbid her lips to become the accusers of her husband.

It was about two years after her marraige, that the bankruptcy of old Morgan happened. For some months previously, Hester suspected matters were going wrong, not from any thing which her husband communicated to her, for he had grown reserved, sullen and morose, but from the manner of the old man himself, from their frequent conferences in secret, and from his farming stock. David, too, instead of minding his own affairs, and looking after his own crops, or attending the markets as he was accustomed to do, sold hand over head upon the ground; took the first price that was offered; replaced nothing which he sold, but kept the money, and talked of setting up, by and by, as an inn-keeper at Chepstow. Meanwhile, debts were contracted, and none were paid; creditors became clamorous, and David grew more and more reckless of their clamours. At first he could not pay; at last he would not, and they might do as they liked. If Hester ventured to remonstrate, she was churlishly told to mind her own business, and look after the house, though there was every day less and less in it to look after; for whatever could be spared, and often what could not, was converted into money. Old Morgan pursued much the same course: and it seemed as if father and son were striving with each other who should make most speed in the race of destruction.

Thus matters went on from bad to worse, and from worse to worst, for nearly three months; and then old Morgan was made a bankrupt. Every one predicted that David would soon follow, but every one lamented it at the same time on account of poor Hester, who was universally respected. Indeed, it was mainly owing to this feeling for her, that her husband's creditors had not either enforced their claims or thrown him into a prison. They did not scruple to tell her so; and though she felt grateful for their kindness, she knew it was a forbearance that hung by a very slender thread, and each day she expected to see him dragged to jail. If that did happen, what was to become of her, far advanced in pregnancy, with her second child, and not a roof to shelter her except her father's?

She was sitting one evening, sadly ruminating upon all these things, and expecting David's return, who had gone out early in the morning, she knew not whither, when Jacob Griffiths, a maternal uncle of her husband's, a respectable, but poor old man, dropped in. He sat down, and she drew him a mug of ale, which however, he scarcely touched. She talked to him first upon one subject, and then upon another; but he hardly answered her, and altogether his behaviour was so strange, that she looked at him as if she thought he had already had a little too much; a failing which she knew sometimes overtook "uncle Jacob." She was soon convinced however, that the old man was not now in his cups, whatever else might be the matter with him, for he was leaning forward on his staff, which he held with both his hands, and the tears were trickling down the furrows of his sun-burnt face.

"In the name of Heaven, Jacob, what ails you?" said Hester, laying down her work and going towards him.

"I am thinking," said Jacob, with a heavy groan, that burst from him as he spoke—"I am thinking Mrs. Morgan, how my poor sister Jane would have taken it to heart if she were alive now, which, thank God, she is not! But the Lord help us! what we may come to in this world!"

Hester's knees tottered—her colour fled—and she seated herself gently by his side, as she exclaimed in a tremulous voice, "What is the matter Jacob, that you talk thus?"

The old man shook his head, while he answered, "Matter enough, I fear; but who could have thought it?"

"For God's sake," replied Hester, "tell me what it is you mean. Has any thing happened to David?"

[Jacob then disclosed the appalling fact that he had seen Hester's husband handcuffed with his father, and carried to Monmouth prison.]

"I could not get at the rights of the matter," said Jacob; "but from what I understood, should guess it was something about old Morgan's bankrupt job; though I don't see, for my part, how that could concern David."

"Nor I either," replied Hester, wiping her eyes, and sighing as if her heart would break. "But whatever it is, I have had the dread of it upon my spirits for these many months. I felt certain that some misfortune or other was hanging over me; and it has come at last. My husband's conduct was so changed, he had grown so careless about every thing, had so entirely neglected his affairs and his home, that I was sure, unless some change for the better took place, nothing but ruin could come of it in the end. Oh dear! God knows, my situation is bad enough just now, at any rate." And Hester's tears flowed afresh, as the thought of what her situation was, presented itself to her mind.

Hester had much cause to grieve. She had said truly that the conduct of her husband, for a long time past, had been such as to prepare her for trouble of some kind or other; and her grief, therefore, on the present occasion, was less acute than if she had fallen suddenly from the sunny height of domestic happiness by an unforeseen and unexpected blow. But who ever found himself prepared for misfortune? Who, *till* it came, ever ceased to hope that it might *not* come? And who, *when* it comes, can say, I have watched for you so long with a troubled heart, that now you find me without a tear to shed, or a sigh to breathe? Alas! the stern reality has a pang of its own unlike that we feel in the most vivid anticipations. Does the child you love, the mistress you adore, the parent you venerate, lie on the bed of death? What though you have whispered this fatal secret to yourself again? What though your spirit have mourned over the dying object, in all the anguish of inevitable bereavement? Ah me! wait till the eye *is* closed, and the tongue *is* mute—forever; tarry till the soul *is* departed—till the thing you dreamed is the thing you feel—and then you will know the difference between the fear of losing, aye, and even between what constitutes mere man's certainty of losing, and the miserable certainty that you have lost.

Hester felt this difference. She had insensibly trained her mind to meet an undefined calamity; but now, when it came upon her in a specific shape and character, she almost sunk beneath the shock. It was too true what Jacob Griffiths had told her David and his father were both in Monmouth Jail; and they were upon a charge of having contrived, and brought about, a fraudulent bankruptcy in the case of old Morgan, under such circumstances as made it doubtful, at one time, whether their lives would not be forfeited. Matters, however, were not pushed to that extremity; but they were tried, found guilty, and received sentence of transportation, the father for life, and David for fourteen years. Hester was far advanced in pregnancy when her husband was thrown into prison; and the very day on which the Judge entered Monmouth, she became the unhappy mother of a son, whose father, scarcely eight-and-forty hours afterwards, was branded as a felon by the verdict of a just and impartial jury.

She had visited him several times in jail before his trial, and administered to him all the comfort and consolation which it was in her power to bestow, or in his nature to receive; for it distressed her much to find that he manifested great hardness of heart, and that he was alike insensible to her sufferings and his own disgrace. But she had not seen him since his trial. She had not indeed been able to get so far, for her recovery, after lying in, was slow; and she was still extremely feeble and delicate, when, at the expiration of about six weeks, she learned, by a harsh letter from her brutal husband, that if she "wanted to see him again," go to Monmouth before a day named, as he was on that day to be conveyed, with other convicts, to the seaport whence they were to embark for New South Wales. She did wish to see him again; and it was on the following morning of that very Sabbath evening, in the month of July, when her father set forth to visit her, as already mentioned, that she intended to do so.

Mr. Loyd was desirous of seeing his daughter, not only to prepare her, by his conversation, for the melancholy task of taking, in all probability, a last farewell of one who, criminal and churlish as he was, was still her husband,—but also to arrange with her the time and manner of proceeding to Monmouth the next morning, whither he intended accompanying her himself. He found her weeping over her last-born, which lay asleep in her lap. He did not chide her tears, for they were the natural channels of her grief; but in his two-fold character of her spiritual and paternal monitor he applied himself to assauge the sorrow which was their fruitful source. And he had the consolation to observe, ere he departed, that Hester was so far tranquil and resigned, as to discourse calmly upon her approaching interview with David.

In this frame of mind he left her, and in this frame of mind he found her the following morning, when, at the early hour of five, she met him, as had been agreed upon, at the foot of the gentle ascent which rises abruptly from the site of the picturesque ruins of Tinturn Abbey. She had her infant in her arms, and was accompanied by a neighbour's daughter, a hale, buxom wench about fifteen, who kindly offered to go with her, and help to carry the child, a labour for which the still impaired health and delicate frame of Hester were hardly sufficient. They set forth, Hester leaning for support upon her father, having, at his suggestion, transferred her sleeping boy to the care of her young companion.

No possible human pain or sorrow could so deaden the perceptions of natural beauty in souls susceptible of its influence, as wholly to destroy the effects of such scenery as meets the eye between Tinturn and Monmouth. The thick woody acclivities which fringe the opposite bank of the river; the rich meadows and green steeps which run shelving from the hills to the water's edge, on the other side; the picturesque little hamlet of Brook-Wier; the smooth translucent bay formed by the Wye, in front of the romantically beautiful village of Landogs; built upon a lofty hill whose indented side is mantled with deep woods, the ruins of the castle of St. Briavels; the white sails of small vessels occasionally gliding along, the solemn stillness of the whole scene, and its surpassing magnificence, might drive away, for a time, all memory of past grief, and extinguish all sense of present wretchedness. The face of sorrow reflects the placid smile of surrounding nature; the bruised heart catches her repose; and the weary spirit revives, beneath those feelings which lift it to the Divine Author of so much loveliness, while gazing, with silent gladness, upon its refreshing features.

Hester felt all the benign influence of this consolation from without; and when they arrived in Monmouth, she expressed an eager desire to go at once to the prison, anxious to have the full benefit of her composed and reanimated feelings, in the interview with her husband. It was well she yielded to this desire; for had there been the further delay of but half an hour, the object of her journey would have been frustrated. Contrary to what was first intimated to the prisoners, the day fixed for their departure was hastened, in consequence of the transport appointed to receive them having received peremptory orders to sail immediately. Due notice of this change was given to them all, that they who had friends, and wished to see them, might do so. But David Morgan did not trouble himself about the matter; and when Hester, with her child in her arms, presented herself at the prison gates, the vehicle in which the convicts were to proceed to the port of embarkation was already there.

She told her business in a faultering voice, and was conducted by the turnkey to an inner yard, where were assembled about a dozen men, whose scowling looks and ferocious countenances terrified her.—They were mustered preparatory to removal. Among them stood David and old Morgan, handcuffed together, as were the others. Hester did not perceive them at first; but as they slowly approached her, she recognised her husband, and burst into tears. She was shocked at his appearance, for he was now in the dress of a convict, with his hair cut close to his head. She was still more shocked at beholding the iron manacles which bound him to his father.

She could not speak. Old Morgan was silent. David, in a hard, unfeeling tone, while not a feature of his face relaxed from its rigid harshness, merely said, "You have come at last; I thought you might have found your way here a little sooner." Hester could only reply by pointing to her baby, with a look of beseeching anguish, which seemed to say, "Do not upbraid me—you forget I have given birth to this innocent." The mute appeal appeared to touch him; for he took her hand, and gazing for a moment upon its thin white fingers, and the blue veins that were not used to be so visible, till sickness had made them so, he kissed it. Hester drew nearer—leaned against her husband's bosom—and raising the infant towards his lips, whose little sparkling eyes unclosed themselves, as if to look upon its father, she exclaimed, in a scarcely articulate voice, "Kiss it, too, David—kiss our son, and bless him." The felon father bowed his head and kissed his innocent child, while, with his unfettered arm, he clasped closer to his breast its weeping mother. Nature asserted her prerogative for an instant; the husband and the father prevailed over the hardened criminal; and the heart of David owned that he was both. But the next instant he was neither. As if he thought it became him to play the churl, even at such a moment, or that he should lose character with his new companions, who were standing round, witnesses of this scene, he put Hester coldly from him, and muttered, as he turned away, "There—we have had enough of this nonsense."

Before Hester could reply, or remove her handkerchief from her overflowing eyes, one of the officers of the prison entered the yard, and ordered the convicts to follow him. David and old Morgan hurried out the first; and in less than a minute, there were left only Hester, her father, and the girl who had accompanied them. Mr. Lloyd waited till he heard the rattling of the lumbering machine as it drove off; and he then led Hester out. He had been a silent and a sad spectator of the interview; and he felt that it would be only an unnecessary pang, added to those she had already endured, if he permitted her to witness the actual departure of her husband. Her emotions, when he told her that he *was* gone, satisfied him he had judged rightly, and acted wisely. They were not those deep and maddening emotions which lacerate the heart, when a beloved object is torn from it forever. It was impossible they should be. But Hester had stood at the altar with David. She was a wife. He was her husband. She was a mother. He was the father of her children. Ill usage may destroy all the finer sympathies which hallow those relations in a woman's gentle and affectionate nature; but it is death alone—or its equivalent, eternal separation in this world—that can make her feel she has no longer a husband, and her children no longer a father. And when that feeling does come, it will wring the bosom with a sorrow unlike any other.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

From the N. H. Observer.

"*Tuck in your Ruffle, Thomas,* we have a few nails to make," said a blacksmith to his son, as he came from school at 12 o' clock. Thomas tucked in his ruffle, and took off his coat, and was a blacksmith till he had earned his dinner, and then ate it with a good relish.—"Pull out your ruffle, Thomas, it is school time now," said the father. This is the picture of one day; but it would answer just as well for a good many others. Thomas expected it; and felt as happy at the anvil with his ruffle tucked in, as his mates at their play.

It would be no bad notion, "in these hard times," for many a young man to *tuck in his ruffle*, and swing an axe, or hold a plough, or make a nail,—for many a young man, whose expectation of riches from the gains of trade are sadly disappointed, to earn a living in some calling which the world *honors* less, but *pays* better,—some humble occupation, which, while it holds out no *delusive* hope of immense wealth by a single speculation, *assures* him of competent food and raiment.

We would here recommend agriculture, in a special manner. Not such farming as consists, in, first running in debt for lands and mortgaging them back for payment, then borrowing money to put up fine buildings, and then hiring men to carry on the farm. No! This is not the way. But lay your own shoulder to the wheel—tuck in your ruffle, and earn your bread by the sweat of your brow. It will be the sweetest you ever ate.

OLD EXPERIENCE.

The celebrated Jeremy Bentham, 'Bencher of Lincoln's Inn,' in his work on the "*rationale of judicial evidence,*" makes a fierce attack upon the English Lawyers. The following is a specimen of the terms in which he denounces them. "They are a partnership of leeches, of whom different orders, from the attorney upwards, are fastened iniquitously on a client." The "advocate is a shark; the judge with a sword, called the sword of justice, forces the suiter into his mouth." "The special pleader and the equity draughtsman should take for their armoral bearing the *cuttle fish*, that original manufacturer of troubled waters." "Common law and equity are depredators that sometimes hunt in couples; one knocks a man into the kennel, the other, whilst he pretends to help him up, picks his pocket," &c. &c.—*Newbern Spectator.*

Sir Walter Scott's Dog, Camp.—I am indebted to Sir Walter Scott for the following anecdote:—"The wisest dog I ever had, was what is called the bull-dog terrier. I taught him to understand a great many words, insomuch that I am positive that the communication betwixt the canine species and ourselves might be greatly enlarged. Camp once bit the baker, who was bringing bread to the family. I beat him and explained the enormity of his offence, after which, to the last moment of his life, he never heard the least allusion to the story, in whatever voice or tone it was mentioned, without getting up and retiring into the darkest corner of the room, with great appearance of distress. Then if you said, "The baker was well paid," or "The baker was not hurt after all," Camp came forth from his hiding place, capered, and barked and rejoiced. When he was unable towards the end of his life, to attend me when on horseback, he used to watch for my return, and the servant used to tell him "his master was coming down the hill, or through the moor," and although he did not use any gesture to explain his meaning, Camp was never known to mistake him, but either went out at the front to go up the hill, or at the back door to get down to the moor side."—*Anecdotes of Dogs.*

Battle Royal.—A Mr. Americus Vespucius Pulsifer and a Mr. Jesse Barlow Spelmon are belaboring each other in the Albany Daily Advertiser. One is a comb-maker and the other a comb-repairer, but "which is which" they have not yet decided. Americus Vespucius says that he makes combs very well, and Jesse Barlow says that Amercus does no such thing. And vice-versa. We are fearful if they continue to comb each other's heads, that the heads of their customers will go uncombed.

N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

Cabbage and Ditto.—We have just now heard a cabbage story, which we will cook up for our laughter-loving readers. "Oh! I loves ye like any thing," said a young countryman to his sweetheart, warmly pressing her hand. "Ditto," said she, gently returning the pressure. The ardent lovver, not happening to be over and above larned, was sorely puzzled to understand the meaning of ditto, but was ashamed to expose his ignorance by asking the girl. He went home; and the next day, being at work in the cabbage yard with his father, he spoke out—'Daddy, what's the meanin' o' ditto?' 'Why,' said the old man, 'this ere's one cabbage-head, an't it?' 'Yes, daddy.' 'Well, that are's ditto.' 'Rot that are good for nothin' gal!' ejaculated the indignant son, "she called me cabbage head, and I'll be darned to darnation if I ever go to see her again."—*Berkshire American.*

Saratoga Springs.—It is estimated that the number of visiters at Saratoga, on Monday, exceeded *five hundred.* This is an unusual number for the season.

LEGISLATIVE LITERATURE.

The Concord (N. H.) Statesman in a communication advocating the claims of ignorance to office, relates the following anecdote:

A Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, in former times, when New Hampshire's Legislature set in the old one-story town house, having grown impatient at the *flippancy*, and *frequency* and *impertinency* of the member from H——, in making motions, called upon him once upon a time "to reduce a certain motion to writing." It was a motion of some 4 or 5 lines if written down. The member with great promptness, though a little embarrassed, stepped briskly to the table, and took pen, and paper, and began scratching away with great readiness.—Whether he began to the right or to the left of the paper nobody knows. He laid about him with the pen and ink, and made a loud and quick scratching, and displayed great clerkship in handling the quill. The house meanwhile sat in expectation. The roguish Speaker called on the "gentleman from H., *for his motion in writing*" He from H. not having made any headway on his paper, continued to scratch, in hopes that the House would go about their business, and give him occasion to be overlooked as to the motion. The Speaker guessed at his policy. Some time elapsed. The member stroked back his *erected hair*. and scratched with his pen. The House began to take the joke. The Speaker demanded the "motion *in writing*." The member put the ink forth with great vehemence, but still was unready to answer the call. The House began to laugh; the member grew desperate; the Speaker waxed merciless—demanded of "the gentleman from H." that he would "please to submit his motion *in writing*."—The House were loud in their merriment; and the heroic member, instead of saying, like an honest farmer, of old times, "I know nothing of your goose-quill-craft—schools were not kept in my day: instead of handling pens and spelling-books, and grammar-books, I was handling the axe, or the gun, in *two wars*—let the clerk figure down what I say, or rather what I mean!"—instead of saying this, with the dignity of common sense, the old Dandy affected to be learned, and to know how to write and spell, and all that; and the consequence was, he was laughed out of the House; and actually dropped his pen and ink, and fled from his post, and did not return that day; and when he did come back, it was with crest down: and not a motion did he venture upon again during the session.

As an instance of Telegraphic despatch, the Liverpool Chronicle asserts that a communication was made from the station at that port to the station at Holyhead, and an answer returned to Liverpool, a distance of one hundred and forty miles, in the space of *fifty-three seconds!*

FOREIGN.

New York, July 6.

We have just received, by the Corinthian, a Portsmouth paper of the 1st June, with London dates of the 30th May. It is stated on the authority of letters from Jassy of 8th May that all accounts from the theatre of war, agree in stating that very sanguinary actions had taken place near Silistria, and in the environs of Shumla, where the Turks have displayed unparalleled valor and desperation. Letters from the frontiers of Moldavia, of 10th May, confirm the taking of Baldrick, a little fortress between Varna and Kavarna, by the Turks, and do not contradict the capture of Sizeboli, by the troops of Hussein Pacha. Sir James Scarlett has been appointed Attorney General. Mr. Brougham was offered the Solicitor General's place, but declined, looking forward to be Master of the Rolls. Mr. Sugden was to be the Solicitor General. A falling off in the revenue of 380,000*l.* was anticipated.

The blockade of the Dardanelles was to be extended, and occasioned hard feelings in England. A sufficient number of vessels with grain, are said to have passed, to relieve the scarcity in Constantinople.

Liverpool dates to May 28th state that the cotton market was brisk at an advance of 1-4d.

The Times of the 30th May, in alluding to the extension of the Russian blockade says—"We must repeat what we said yesterday, that it cannot be tolerated. A blockade of the Dardanelles, it is called! Why, it is a blockade of the whole of the ocean that was known to the ancients—to the Greeks, Romans, Egyptians and Assyrians. It is impossible that such a blockade can be suffered. It *must* not: as Englishmen, we assert it *shall* not be allowed."

A London paper of the evening of 30th May, announces that despatches had been received dated Corfu, 16th. Prevesa, had not surrendered to the Greeks. Missolonghi was still in possession of the Turks, but was expected to fall soon. A pause had taken place, by mutual consent, in all active operations of the war, on the whole of that line, extending to the neighbourhood of Arta.

Florence, May 7.

The Greeks have recovered the greater part of the new territory intended for them. The towns of Salona, Vonitza, Livadia, the passage of the Thermopylæ, and the castle of Lepanto, are in their possession, and almost the whole country between Arta and Vola, is occupied by them. The troops have conducted themselves with order and discipline, and no act of cruelty has been committed on the Turkish prisoners. The capitulations have been faithfully kept, and the wounded Turks have been attended by Greek surgeons.

It is stated that the Pope has decided upon granting permission to the Roman Catholic Clergy to marry.

It is stated there will be a falling off of the revenue for the current quarter, of £380,000.

Birmingham is beginning to feel the horrors of the evil time. Most respectable houses are actually idle for want of orders. The workmen, they have hitherto employed, are either in half employ or have been discharged. Money transactions are becoming more and more difficult of adjustment— and, what is more appalling—things are not only getting worse every day, but there seems no prospect—remote or near—of a change for the better.—*Birming. Journ.*

House of Lords, May 26.

The Earl of Carnarvon presented a petition, signed by 8000 merchants and manufacturers, of Birmingham, complaining of the present appalling state of distress in the town of Birmingham. The relief which the Petitioners called for was a reduction of taxation. The petition was laid on the table.

Capt. Berry, of the schooner William, arrived at Portland on Wednesday last, in seventeen days from Point Petre, Guadaloupe, reports that two days previous to his sailing, a gentleman from Mariegalante had arrived at the Point, who informed him that a schooner had anchored off that Island with four men on board and a number of dead bodies on deck. The schooner was taken possession of by the proper authorities, and was no doubt, a piratical vessel, as there were no papers to be found on board. All the particulars that could be gathered from the surviving crew were, that they had been on a long cruise off Cuba, and had made no captures for so long a time that their comrades had perished from starvation, and they themselves were only kept alive by subsisting upon the bodies of those who died from day to day. Several articles of merchandise and a considerable amount in specie were found secreted in the vessel, which had been landed and the men imprisoned.—*Gaz.*

Cabbage.—If the seeds of Early York, Early Dutch Dwarf, or Sugarloaf Cabbage be sown in June, July and August, and transplanted as they become fit, into good ground from fifteen to eighteen inches apart, the first planting would make good heads for fall use, and the plants of late sowings, if transplanted in September and October in a warm border, would produce tender sweet eating Greens for use in the early part of the winter; the latter plantings may be placed 10 or 12 inches plant from plant. These could be easily sheltered on the approach of severe weather, without being taken up.

☞The Early York Cabbage, transplanted the last Sept. or early in October, will stand through the whole winter, without being covered, if placed in favourable situations, and will produce fine solid heads in March or April. Our gardeners should bear this in mind, and try the experiment next fall.

The Norfolk Herald, from which the following is copied, has been a consistent and able, but temperate, opponent of the present Executive. Its language is therefore doubly complimentary.—Ed. Observer.

Norfolk, July 10.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

The President of the United States arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday afternoon at five o'clock, in the steam boat Potomac, Capt. Jenkins, from Washington. He was accompanied by Major Donelson, and his lady, Mr. Haynes and Miss Easton, all of the President's family; the Hon. John H. Eaton, Secretary of War, and his lady; the Hon. John Branch, Secretary of the Navy, and two daughters, the Hon. Wm. T. Barry, Post Master General and lady; Maj. Gen. Alex'r Macomb and daughter; Gen. Gibson, Commissary Gen.; Gen. Bernard, of the Engineer Corps, and his aid, Lieut. Van Buren; Commodores Rodgers and Warrington, of the Navy Board.

As the steam boat hove in sight, the ramparts of the south angle of the Fortress were manned with a detachment of artillerists and a guard paraded on the beach in front, to receive the President and escort him to his quarters. The beach was also thronged with a large concourse of spectators from Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the adjacent country. When the steam boat was moored alongside the wharf, Col. House, the commanding officer, with his staff, and the other officers of the station, waited on the President, on board, and were severally introduced to him on the quarter deck, after which ceremony they attended him on shore, and he and his suite were escorted to the lodgings prepared for them at the quarters of Col. House, under a salute of artillery, the elegant band of the regiment playing the President's march. The President continued uncovered during the procession. The whole ceremony was conducted in a handsome style, and the effect was peculiarly striking.

The President, being conducted to his quarters, was waited on by the Committee appointed by the Court and Common Council of our Borough for that purpose, with the following letter of invitation, the delivering of which Robert B. Stark, Esq. the senior member of the Committee, accompanied with a short address.

Norfolk, July 9.

Sir,—We have been deputed by the public authorities of the Corporation of Norfolk, to wait on and solicit you to accept civilities and hospitality of the Corporation during your present visit to Virginia, and instructed to say, that suitable apartments are provided for the accommodation of yourself and suite. The authorities will be happy to receive you on your arrival and extend to you those attentions to which you are so eminently entitled, from your patriotic services, and the exalted station to which you have been called by the voice of a great people.

We beg leave to add our earnest desire that you will not disappoint the wishes and expectations of the Citizens of Norfolk, and offer you, individually, the assurances of our undiminished confidence in your zeal and devotion to the best interests of our common country.

We have the honor to be,
With sentiments of the highest respect,
Your obedient servants

ROBERT B. STARK, GEO. T KENNON, GILES B. COOKE, } *Committee on the part of the Court.*
RICH'D DRUMMOND, N. C. WHITEHEAD, WM. G. CAMP, } *Committee on the part of the C. Council.*

To Andrew Jackson,
President of the United States.

Invitations were also given by the Committee to the gentlemen and ladies who accompany the President.

The President's reply was verbal and prompt, "Gentlemen," said he, "I am much indebted to the Citizens of Norfolk for their kind feelings towards me, which I reciprocate most warmly, and will accept of their polite invitation with pleasure." To an enquiry from Mr. Branch, at what time he would visit the Navy Yard, he replied—"Let us go there first: the public business must receive the earliest attention,—and then we will visit the citizens of Norfolk."—The subject having been incidentally spoken of, the President expressed in the most decided terms his opposition to getting up a public dinner, or any extraordinary parade on his account. Indeed, as to a public dinner, he has put that out of our power, by limiting his visit to so brief a space. He returns to Washington in the Potomac on Monday next.

The Committee having retired, the ladies and citizens generally, visiters at the Fortress, were introduced by Commodore Barron, and received with unaffected politeness and cordiality by the President.

His health is much better than was anticipated. His dress and exterior appearance were remarkably plain, but his person and demeaner are calculated to inspire a stranger with something beyond mere respect. Seldom, if ever, have we seen a gentleman of his age, so easy in his manners, or perform the courtesies of polite life with a better grace. His visage is that of the war-worn veteran—unconscious of the lines of beauty—but there is in it the expression of benevolence and ingenuousness, which cannot fail to interest the beholder. We must candidly confess, that we are not cynics enough to resist the favorable impressions which his manners and appearance made on those who, like ourselves, saw him yesterday for the first time.

The steam boat Potomac, which came up last evening, will depart for the point this morning, *precisely* at half past 7 o'clock, to bring up the President and his suite, who may be expected to arrive at the Nay Yard between 11 and 12 o'clock. They will probably be in Norfolk about 2 o'clock, when they will be escorted to the apartments provided for them at *Johnson's Hotel*,* under the direction of the Committee, and there dine. We understand the President will make a visit to the Dismal Swamp Canal and Lake Drummond on Saturday.

A meeting of the citizens of Portsmouth, was held in that town last evening. We have not received its proceedings, but learn, that it was large and respectable, comprising citizens of both parties to the late Presidential contest; and that resolutions were passed, offering to the President of the United States the civilities of their town.

* The same which were appropriated to Gen. La Fayette, on his second visit to our Borough in the early part of 1825.

At one o'clock on the 4th, the doors of the President's House were thrown open, and, notwithstanding the falling weather, almost unexampled for this season, the Public Officers and Foreign Ministers generally, and a number of citizens and strangers, paid their respects to the Chief Magistrate. The visiters were received by the President and his Family with the courtesy and affability which befitted the place and the occasion. The Marine Band enlivened the occasion with its fine Music, and refreshments were bountifully provided.—*Nat. Int.*

In the Circuit Court of the United States, yesterday, Chief Justice Cranch delivered the Opinion of the Court upon the motion of the Counsel of the United States to instruct the Grand Jury to make an Indictment in certain technical terms against the late Fourth Auditor. The opinion, which is said to be a very able one, overruled the motion. Judge Thruston, dissenting from the Opinion of the Court, delivered an Opinion separately on the other side.

A general demurrer was then entered by the Counsel for the accused to the other Indictments which have been found by the Grand Jury against the accused, and the argument thereon immediately begun, and was not terminated at the adjournment of the Court yesterday.—*Nat. Int.*

Judge Story.—The Boston Daily Advertiser says, "we are sorry to see Judge Story's name mentioned in the New York Commercia Advertiser as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. It is well known to his friends that he formed the determination when he received his appointment as a Judge, never to become a candidate for any political office, and in that determination, we are authorized to say, he now steadily perseveres."

Desperate punning.—The Cape Fear Recorder notices the return of a pocket book, by the finder, as a *rare* instance of restitution. The Boston Patriot says, we should think it *well done.*

The Richmond Compiler has favored the public with the derivation of the word *Barbecue*, which we never recollect to have heard before, but which has every appearance of being the true one. "Barbe, *beard*—cue (queue) *tail*—from the beard to the tail—or, as the Kentuckians say, going the whole hog." It would not be a bad appellation of the whole-hog party men to call them Barbecues.

Yale College has now 474 students in the establishment, viz. 54 Theological, 20 Law, 68 Medical, 7 resident Graduates, and 325 under graduates. There are 24 Professors and Tutors.

Improvement of the Press.—The able and indefatigable Editors of the *Richmond Enquirer* have very much enlarged the dimensions, and improved the general appearance of their excellent paper. It is now printed on a large and fine imperial sheet, with new and handsome type. It is also improved in its contents, presenting a richer variety of important and interesting matter than its former limits would allow. We hope this additional testimony of the laudable zeal of its Editors in disseminating useful knowledge, will be amply rewarded, while they continue their arduous and well directed labors, under the "genial support of a generous people."—*Raleigh Star.*

The opposition papers are scolding at the removal by the President, of Joseph Adams, *Coffin Maker* to the Marine Hospital in New Orleans, and the appointment in his stead, of one J. J. Hall. We think they are above half right, for though we pretend to know nothing about the propriety of removing Mr. Adams, we are convinced that the President has made an injudicious selection of his successor. John Binns ought to have had the appointment, and if Gen. Jackson overlooks him again when such a vacancy occurs, we intend to "oppose the Administration."

Camden Journal.

Great Curiosity.—We wonder how large the largest animal was in the days of old. There are specimens of bones to be seen at No. 300 Broadway, a few doors above the Masonic Hall, which must have belonged to an animal as big as the Park Theatre. *One side* of the under jaw bone is twenty feet in length, and three in width, weighing 1200 pounds. The ribs are *nine feet long!* The other bones are of proportionate size. These relics were discovered in the valley of the Mississippi. They were found seventeen feet below the surface, and we are told by the proprietor that the labor of getting them out was prodigious, as the water poured in so fast upon the workmen that a steam engine would have been necessary to discharge it, before the whole skeleton could have been raised. These bones must have been in *active motion* at the time when man

"Went forth with a pine,
As a spear 'gainst the mammoth,
And struck through the ravine
At the foaming behemoth."

Men and animals have sadly dwindled since that period. We are becoming more and more *concise* every generation, and in a few more centuries mighty man will be no longer than a Lacedemonian letter. It will be a great saving in the tailor's bills of our posterity.

These wonderful remains are well worthy the attention of the curious, amongst the curious, we rank nine-tenths of our readers.—*N. Y. Enq.*

State of Trade in New York.—The following sentence, forming the commencement of a series of editorial remarks in the N. York American of Monday afternoon, furnishes in a few words a gloomy picture of the state of trade in that city:

"The depression of manufacturing stocks, the depreciation in shipping, the silence of our dock yards, and the general stagnation of trade, are striking and admitted facts."

Boston, July 2.

The Plympton Woollen Factory, with all its machinery, was sold at auction on Tuesday, for four thousand dollars! the cost, a few years since, was 830,000.

The Fourth of July, just past, seems to have been considered, by common consent, an epoch in the progress of Internal Improvement.

On that day, the communication between the Chesapeake and Delaware was completed, the barge Chesapeake having actually *passed through it*, arriving at Delaware City on Sunday morning, at two o'clock.

On the same day, the first boat was to have passed, by the Canal, from Worcester to Providence, R. I.

On the same day, it will be seen by the following paragraph from Poulson's Daily Advertiser, the navigation of the Lehigh Canal was also begun:

First arrival of Coal from Mauch Chunk by the Lehigh Canal, July 4th, 1829.

We have the pleasure to state that seven boats loaded with Coal, arrived this day at Philadelphia, from Mauch Chunk, being the first shipment via the new Canal. A large supply of Lehigh coal may now be expected to arrive regularly during the remainder of the season, which will be sold at $6 50 per ton delivered, as heretofore.

We congratulate the Stockholders of the Lehigh Company on the completion of their enterprise, and also the public generally, at the prospect which is thus afforded of obtaining a very considerable addition to the stock of Anthracite coal at the moderate rate of the past year.

The Screw Dock.—The first trial of the efficiency and usefulness of the screw dock which has recently been constructed at Mr. Ramsay's wharf, Fell's Point, Baltimore, was made on Saturday week. The brig Catharine, of 260 tons, and having in her hold nearly 100 tons of ballast and water, was screwed up with all her spars, masts, &c. standing, and in little more than an hour was raised *above the water*, and placed in a situation to be thoroughly repaired. The complete and expeditious manner in which the operation was performed, furnished the strongest proof of the faithfulness with which the work was executed. The dock is 135 feet long by 34 wide, and consists of 18 sections, with two wrought iron screws 19½ feet in length and 4 inches in diameter to each section.

[The Catharine being repaired, was returned to her proper element, in a very short time. This manner of docking, we suppose, will soon supercede the dry docks, made at an enormous expense, and tedious and costly in their operation, unless very favorably circumstanced.]—*Niles.*

The following recipe (says the National Gazette) is now current in the newspapers:

"*For Dyspepsia.*—One pint of hickory ashes, one quart of boiling water, and a tea cup of soot. Let it stand 24 hours, strain and bottle it."

The writer forgot to subjoin—"and then throw the whole away." The dispeptic patient is sufficiently miserable, without being thus drugged.

The editor of the National Gazette is too hasty. We have ourselves witnessed the efficacy of the recipe, (without the *soot*, however,) and can testify to the fact, that it has been the means of restoring more than one of our acquaintance afflicted with dyspepsia in its worst character, to a sound and healthful state. The decoction or ley from hickory ashes, is entirely tasteless, and, what may appear very strange to Mr. Walsh, has the effect of *neutralising* every liquid with which it is mixed—even *ardent spirits.* This is a *fact*, try it as you will.

Norfolk Herald.

By a letter from Worcester, we learn the following particulars of a very novel and quixotic adventure: On Friday evening, a little before sunset, two gentlemen (to all appearance) rode up to the hotel, with a fine horse and chaise, and requested refreshment and lodgings for the night. After refreshing themselves they walked down Main-street arm in arm, and attracted considerable attention from the citizens by their unusually polished appearance. About sunset a man, post-haste, arrived in town, with advertisements, offering a reward for a couple of gentlemen who had absconded from Albany with a hired horse and chaise. Our young gentlemen were immediately suspected, and accordingly were arrested and examined. They confessed themselves the rogues, and were committed to prison. After their commitment it was ascertained that this brace of rogues were *females!* They are thought to be about 18 years of age, and their novel introduction to the citizens of Worcester has already drawn to their temporary residence a host of curious and admiring visiters.—*Lancaster (Mass.) Gaz.*

Anti-Societies again.—As various societies have been formed by ladies in different places, not to marry any gentleman unless he be an *anti*-mason, *anti*-chewer, snuffer and smoker, *anti*-user-of-ardent-spirits, &c. &c. it is in contemplation among the gentlemen, in conjunction with the Bachelors' Club, to establish a society to be called the *Anti-Loving-the-Ladies-Society.* We, the bachelor of the concern, will join it incontinently. Cupid may therefore break his bow, and Hymen extinguish his torch. What will the ladies do now?—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

From the Raleigh Register.

Executive Clemency.—It will be seen from the annexed Order of President Jackson, that *Hinton M'Kinney*, who has been confined in the Jail of this City for nearly four years, under the sentence of the Federal Court, has received a remission of the residue of his confinement. We publish the Order, that the reasons which induced the President to grant it, and which distinguished the case from that of others in different parts of the United States, under imprisonment for similar offences, may be made public.

The case of Hinton McKinney, of Raleigh, North Carolina, who prays for a remission of the residue of his confinement.

The Petition is signed by the Judge before whom he was tried, and the Governor, Judges, Secretaries, and many of the most respectable lawyers and citizens of the State, who say that the prisoner was arrested in August, 1825, tried, convicted, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment, and has been in close confinement ever since; that his conduct during this period has been so exemplary as to excite a general sympathy in his behalf, and a conviction that his reformation is thorough and sincere, that since his imprisonment he has never been known to drink to excess, or conduct himself improperly; that his time has been devoted with great assiduity to the cultivation of his mind by useful reading, and the acquirement of a mechanical trade, and that on several occasions his timely information to the keeper of the prison has conduced to his personal safety and prevented the escape of other prisoners; all which give evidence of his reformed character, and is accompanied by a letter of the Attorney for the United States who prosecuted the prisoner to conviction, also favoring his discharge.

As the object of all punishment is the reformation of the criminal, and by the force of its example to deter others from the perpetration of similar crimes, the exercise of the Executive clemency should never be permitted to impair it. It is believed, however, in this case, although the crime is one of the deepest kind, and without any circumstances of extenuation but those which arise from youth and the want of moral instruction, that this object will be advanced by granting the petition. The high and respectable source of the evidence leaves no doubt that, in regard to the individual, all the ends of punishment are fully accomplished: and the other consideration in which the force of example as a general rule requires that the whole measure of the penalties of the law should be felt, it seems will be sustained by making this an exception.

His meritorious conduct throughout the confinement, and the calamities which his fidelity to the keeper of the prison averted, furnish motives for his liberation which should be indulged, as having their origin in the love of good actions, and making it probable that their influence will hereafter strengthen his reformation, and have a useful effect upon the discipline of the prison.

The President therefore, orders that the residue of the imprisonment be remitted, and the prisoner liberated upon the payment of costs.

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.
July 1, 1829.

COTTON SEED HULLING MACHINE.

Petersburg, Va. July 7.

We bespeak the attention of the public to the advertisement of Messrs. Follett & Smith, offering for sale rights for the use of their very ingenious machine, for hulling Cotton Seed. We have lately visited the Machine which these gentlemen have erected at the Mills of Messrs. Smith & Boisseau, and were highly gratified with its performance. The force applied was equal to from two to three-horse power, and the seed was cleaned and hulled with great rapidity—furnishing a bushel of kernel, in good order, in seven minutes and a half. We hazard nothing in saying that this machine is as creditable to the ingenuity of its inventor, as it is likely to be beneficial in its results to the country at large, but more particularly to the cotton growing States. The oil expressed from the cotton seed has been used here for painting, and from the few experiments which have been made for that purpose, it was found to be but little, if any, inferior to linseed. It is believed that it may be applied to many other purposes—for gas lights, lamps, machinery, cleaning wool, &c. Some idea may, therefore, be formed of the importance of this invention, when the fact is taken into consideration, that the consumption of oil for these purposes, is annually increasing, while the production of flaxseed is rapidly declining. If this oil should be found, on further experiment, to answer all the expectations of those who have tried it in the present imperfect state of its manufacture, and to enter generally into the consumption of the country, it must add greatly to the resources of the Southern States. A bale of cotton weighing 350 pounds will yield 10 bushels of kernel in a clean state, from which 20 gallons of oil may be expressed. The annual crop of cotton in the United States may be estimated at 800,000 bales, which which will yield 8,000,000 bushels of kernel—but deducting 20 per cent. for the seed which may be required for planting, and lost in the gathering, we have 6,400,000 busels of kernel, or 12,800,000 gallons of oil, which, if sold, at the moderate price of 50 cents per gallon, would be an addition to our resources of $6,400,000 per annum—independent of the sale of the oil-cake, an article which is known to every farmer as a nutritious food for cattle. In making this statement, we are not to be understood as saying that such *will* be, but that such *may* be the results arising from this invention. Since the machine has been erected, it has been visited by several gentlemen, from different parts of the Union, fully competent to judge of its merits, who have pronounced it second in importance to none section of the country, to the cotton gin only: and we trust that the public attention will be speedily directed to its advantages, which are fully set forth in the advertisement inserted in to-day's paper.

Intelligencer.

Mr. Randolph.—A Charlotte correspondent says that Mr. John Randolph, in his speech at Charlotte Court House, on the day of the Convention Election, "declared that he had drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard—that all changes were not improvements, and that it never was known that the People *ever* improved their government by change. On the right of suffrage, he said that the non-freeholders spoke of physical *force;* but before he would consent to extend to them the right to tax his land and slaves, he would give them a fight."—*Richmond Whig.*

A poor player having received no part in some of the Southern Theatres, determined to cross the lines into North Carolina and search for gold. While engaged in a fruitless examination for the precious ore, raking and scraping through the sand, a black fellow was teasing him with questions, and losing all patience, the ruling passion being uppermost, exclaimed in the language of Shakespeare,

"I'm busy—thou troublest me,—I'm not in the vein."

Liberal Contributions.—The Rev. Dr. Rice of Virginia, has recently obtained in Boston $1745 in cash and $1900 in subscriptions for the benefit of the Theological Seminary over which he presides.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1829.

☞ The replies of Mr. McDiarmid to Mr. Seawell and to "A Voter on Upper Little River," were received too late for insertion this week. They shall appear in our next.

Extract from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Second Quarterly Meeting Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Fayetteville, held on Monday, July 13, 1829.

Whereas we have viewed with deep regret, the demoralizing effects of sending men to Congress or the State Legislature, who are either intemperate men, or who treat, or employ others to do so, for electioneering purposes; we as a body

Resolve, That we *will not* vote for men whom we know to be of this description, and request the Preachers to recommend the private members of the Church to follow our example.

A true copy,

CHARLES BETTS, *Pres't.*

BEVERLY ROSE, *Secretary.*

The spirit of improvement seems, at present, to be in the 'full tide of successful experiment,' as regards the streets of our town. In several quarters of the town, the energies of the Commissioners have been unsparingly put forth, in opening ditches, levelling streets, and filling up pools, which, containing stagnant water, annually give birth to myriads of musquitos. About Market Square, especially, much has been done; and it was certainly no where more needed. The Commissioners richly deserve the only reward attached to their office, viz: the best thanks of their townsmen.

Counterfeiting on a small scale.—The public are advised to be on their guard against receiving altered North Carolina Treasury Notes, which have obtained considerable circulation here. The alteration is effected by tearing a corner from a 75 cent bill, and the opposite corner from another bill, and the words "*Seventy Five Cents*" from the body of another, and fixing all these upon the body of a 5 cent bill, which is thus converted into 75 cents, while the three altered bills do not pass the less readily for want of the small part taken from each. We understand there is reason to believe that there is a manufactory of these precious articles in this town, where it is supposed the business is carried on to some extent. Should the requisite proof be obtained of his proficiency, the law will be happy to patronize the proprietor, by providing him with lodgings.

Forgery.—We were not aware that in any part of this country forgery was punishable with death, until we saw in a late Camden (S. S.) Journal, a letter from Gov. Miller, of that State, commuting the sentence of death which had been passed upon Wm. Hinson, convicted of Forgery, at the last Court in Kershaw District, S. C. for the punishment of whipping. The Governor gives as the reason for this commutation, the youth and ignorance of the culprit, and the small extent of the public injury. But says, that "forgery, in its more aggravated forms, may well be regarded as meriting the highest punishment." We beg leave to dissent from this opinion; and we suspect that the law in every other State in the Union is equally at variance with that of South Carolina. In our own State, the first offence is punishable by fine, imprisonment, pillory, and whipping; and the second, as is the second conviction for horse stealing, is punishable with death. A repetition of either crime is considered as exhibiting such a hardened and corrupt heart as to justify taking the life of the criminal. But this is by most persons considered a punishment greatly disproportioned even to that offence. The law of South Carolina is probably the English statute, continued without alteration since the Revolution. It is evidently the practice of that government strictly to enforce that law, and to pardon almost any crime in preference to that of forgery.—But her sanguinary criminal code is not much admired in this country.

Obstructing the Mail.—The following extract of a letter from the Assistant Postmaster General to one of the Contractors for carrying the mail from this town, has been handed to us to publish for the information of all concerned:

"I am instructed by the Post Master General to say, that to obviate delay in the Mail's due transit on your Post Routes and others in your vicinity from delays at Ferries and other causes—he wishes you to report every case of detention of ten minutes to the Department, and to assure that prosecution shall be forthwith made in all such cases before the Court of the United States, agreeably to the 9th section of the Post Office Law, a copy of which is annexed.

"Section 9th. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct or retard the passage of the mail, or of any Driver or Carrier, or of any horse or carriage, carrying the same, he shall upon conviction for every such offence, pay a fine, not exceeding one hundred dollars; and if any Ferryman shall, by wilful negligence or refusal to transport the mail across any Ferry, delay the same, he shall forfeit and pay, for every ten minutes that the same shall be so delayed, a sum not exceeding ten dollars."

United States Bank.—This institution has declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock for the last six months.

Mrs. Royall.—It appears from the following letter from Washington City, that this *accomplished* lady has actually been presented as a nuisance by the Grand Jury of that city. It may be that this ungallant act, by putting a fetter upon her locomotive powers, may deprive Mrs. R. of the power of paying her promised visit to the South. Our readers, we hope, know enough of her character to perceive the extent of the deprivation with which they are threatened.

"There is another case now before the court, which will demand its full share of public attention. The Grand Jury entered the court to day with a presentment against Mrs. Ann Royall. It required no ordinary share of animal, as well as moral courage, in any three and twenty men to make so daring an attack upon the rights of this belligerent authoress. She might have indulged herself in any reasonable latitude, in her invasions of the public peace with impunity, for nothing less than an extraordinary course of outrages upon the feelings and usages of society would have screwed up the courage of any jury to the sticking point of a presentment. The object is to compel Mrs. Royall to give security for her good behaviour—and perhaps she will find as much difficulty in fulfilling the condition of the bond, as in finding the necessary security for its fulfilment. The U. S. Attorney seems in as much perplexity to frame an indictment against her which will stand, as he has already felt in framing any which can be sustained against Dr. Watkins."

We are authorized to state, that Mr. Howard, the proprietor of the Cape Fear Steam Saw Mill, which was destroyed by fire, as noticed in our last, has commenced the rebuilding of another Mill of much greater power on the site of the old one. The new Mill will *certainly* go into operation by the first of November and probably by the first of October next.

Wil. Recorder.

Wake Forest Celebration.—The Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in Wake Forest on the 4th inst. A dinner, according to custom, was furnished gratuitously by some dozen or fifteen contiguous families, to which all the inhabitants of the Forest were invited, with special invitations to some persons at a distance; but owing to the unfavorable appearance of the morning, only about 300 attended. The Declaration of Independence was read by Gen. Calvin Jones, and an excellent Oration was delivered in a very animated an impressive manner by Mr. Priestly H. Mangum, and the welkin was made to ring with a patriotic Ode from more than a hundred voices. Mr. Arthur Wall, noticed formerly in the Register on account of his great age, now in his 109th year, was particularly invited; he excused himself on account of being "*busy with his crap*" but said he would send one of his boys, a lad of 82, with his toast. No toasts however were drank, for there were no intoxicating liquors on the ground. Long before the shades of evening, the gratified company, after a day of sober and rational enjoyment, departed for their homes, with improved national and neighborhood feelings.—*Ral. Reg.*

Dr. *James Manney* has been removed from the Collectorship of the Port of Beaufort N. C. to make room for Henry M. Cooke.

Aldrew Coyle, Chief Clerk in the General Post office, has been removed, and Obadiah B. Brown has been appointed in his place.

Appointments by the President.—Genl. Jacob Gould was appointed Collector of the Port of Genesee (Rochester) on the 25th ultimo, vice Jesse Hawley, Esq. removed.

On the 29th ultimo Doctor J. B. Elwood was appointed Postmaster at Rochester, vice Abelard Reynolds, removed.—*Albany Argus.*

Wine and Silk.—The Newbern Sentinel states, that the citizens of that place and its vicinity are beginning to turn their attention to the cultivation of Grape Vines and the manufacture of Silk. In the Vineyard of Eli Smallwood, Esq. situated about a mile from town, there is a great and rich variety of almost all the foreign grapes, together with those which are indigenous to our own climate. So encouraging have been the experiments in the production of Silk at that place, that the intention of manufacturing it on an extensive scale, is entertained by many.

Raleigh Star.

Supreme Court.—David Outlaw of Bertie county, has been admitted to Superior Court Practice: and Benjamin Swain, of Randolph has received County Court licence.

Early Cotton.—Mr. Joseph Hall of this county, had cotton in bloom, in his field, on the 26th of June last past. Considering the backwardness of the season, this is quite early for that plant to bloom. Cotton crops, generally, look very promising.—*West. Car.*

Jackson, Tenn. June 3.

Cotton 7 to 8, corn 75 to 80, flour 8 to 10, bacon 12½, butter 12, and other articles in proportion. [These are high prices for provisions, in a country where it is said the soil will *sprout ten penny nails!*]—*West. Car.*

The invasion of Mexico.—Capt. Warser, arrived at New York from Tampico, states, that 10,000 Spanish troops arrived at Campeachy the day before he sailed, forming it is supposed the vanguard of the intended descent on Mexico, of which we have already had many reports. The time Capt. W. left is not stated.

Wiscasset, June 22.

Hydrophobia.—Two cattle, an ox and heifer, belonging to James Bailey Esq. of Woolwich, Maine, were bitten by a fox that came into the enclosure a short time since. These creatures were in great agony for several days, and refused to drink. They were both killed to end their sufferings, and the fox was shot soon after he had injured them. The fox was evidently mad.—*Citizen.*

The Natchez Galaxy gives the following melancholy picture of that town:—

"Business is worse than dull. The merchants are '*not at home.*' The lawyers, as they say in Kentucky, have gone into a state of retiracy. The doctors wear the face of solemnity, and are shaved by the square foot. In fact, we shall shortly require a pack of hounds to keep the rabbits and foxes from burrowing in Main-street.

Bunker Hill Monument.—We regret to perceive, by the Boston papers, that this great work is suspended, the building committee having entirely exhausted their funds. The monument has cost thus far, $51,833; and the estimated amount necessary to finish it is $30,000—making $81,833. All the property of the association has been expended. The obelisk, which, when finished, will be 220 feet high, 30 feet square at the base, and 15 feet at the summit, is now about 40 feet in height. There are now on the hill 500 tons of stone, which have been dressed and ready to be laid by the masons, making in all 3300 tons, or more than half the quantity required for the completion of the Monument. Besides which 1200 tons have been spilt out; and the remaining 2200 tons, with the facilities for continuing the labor, may be quarried in three months. It is proposed to raise the deficit of $30,000 by subscription—an effort worthy of the good wishes, if not the more substantial aid of the whole country.—*Alb. Argus.*

Middletown, (Con.) June 24.

Drowned.—On Wednesday morning last, the body of Capt. *David Kirtland*, one of the Inspectors of the Revenue for this District, was found between two brigs lying at the wharf in Upper Houses, one of which was the Empress, on board of which he had been discharging his official duties. It is supposed he jumped overboard in a fit of insanity, as he had acted strangely for several days. A part of his clothes were found on the vessel. He was about sixty-six years of age, and has left a family, who reside at Saybrook.—*Sentinel.*

On the 4th instant, near Zanesville, an ox was roasted whole, in honor of the day, and consumed, "with all other necessary refreshments suitable to the occasion." This is styled a grand *barbecue.*

We ought to accustom ourselves in the world, to see fools pass for men of abilities, cowards for brave, and bad for good; to fret and be vexed at this, is being a novice.

A Strange "Creature."—A friend of mine, Mr. Vance, travelling to Pittsburg, from one of the towns not far distant, stopped to see a friend, and left his horse hitched on the road, but found on his return that he had slipped the bridle. On going in quest of him, he met a pedestrian on the road, of whom he inquired if he had seen a *strange creature* with a saddle on. 'Sure and I have,' was the reply. 'Where?' 'Just yonther' 'Will you shew me where?' '*That* I will,' said the man, approaching a small wood of young timber. 'And there he is sure!' Mr. V. looking up, answers, 'I do not see him!' 'Just but come hare.' 'That's a *turtle*,' replied Mr. Vance, 'not a *horse!*' 'A *horse!*' exclaimed the son of Hibernia, with surprise—'sure a horse is no *strange creature*—but that is a *strange creature*; it has a saddle on, and you may bridle him, for I will not!"

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: A writer in your last paper, calling himself "*Fair Play*," deserves, and, with your permission, shall receive, a brief reply. That the author of that effusion may really be so blinded by prejudice as to feel what he writes, I can very well believe. I give him credit, therefore, for sincerity in his defence of "*unbending integrity and unwavering honesty.*" But I cannot but wonder at the inconsistency of censuring me for sketching a faint outline of the character of a man who has, unsolicited, thrust himself upon the public as a candidate for an honorable office, and at the same time that he (*Fair Play*) is endeavoring to do the very same act towards his opponent. If "*Fair Play*" thought it was wrong for me to do so, why has he fallen into the same error himself? The truth is, the characters of candidates for public offices are a proper subject of discussion, so long as truth and decency are regarded. And I have had the pleasure of hearing men of both parties confess that my remarks were not deficient of either quality.

It is not in my nature, Mr. Editor, to make unfeeling allusions to any man's misfortunes; nor have I.—I never heard of such a thing as Mr. Cameron's pecuniary *misfortunes;* and moreover, I have never attempted "to wrest from *honest* poverty," or any other poverty, either the first or the last of its comforts. I *have* attempted to aid the triumph of a man whom I can respect and esteem, over one whom, rich or poor is———a man of talents! say his friends;—and to the last day of my life, I expect to have the approbation of my conscience for the deed. It seems to me, however, that if I were so poor as to have but one 'remaining comfort,' I should not jeopard that ten times in the course of half as many years, by thrusting myself upon the public as a candidate for every vacant office, high or low. *Misfortune* does not usually lead men to do so. It sometimes makes them modest, and too dignified to allow them to beg, either office, or any thing else.

It is unfortunate for Mr. "*Fair Play,*" that the very column that contained his triumphant allusion to the "damning charges" against Mr. Deberry, (which he at once assumes as facts) and dwells on with so much complacency, should also contain Mr. Deberry's full, clear, and conclusive refutation of those charges, supported by testimony to which there can be no cavalling; and which damns to at least a temporary fame, the author of those foul charges. Nothing could be more appropos to promote "Fair Play." We have not any man's *ipse dixit* alone, however respectable; but we have *testimony*, clear and conclusive testimony. By the by, I should like to see "*Fair Play*" come out in his own proper name, as the Rev'd Mr. Peacock did, and give John A. Cameron such a character as he ('*Fair Play*') has done anonymously.—Wouldn't it be amusing? If Mr. '*Fair Play*' will give it to us, I'll agree to take HIS *ipse dixit* for———as much as it will be worth.

'*Fair Play*' seems to be in possession of a new Dictionary of the English Language, since he states Mr. Deberry to have been raised from *menial* obscurity; or, perhaps this friend of Mr. Cameron deems every man who was not born to the inheritance of a large fortune, a menial. Let that honest and most useful class of citizens, the farmers, such men as Edmund Deberry himself, see how they are designated by the members of that class calling itself, ridiculously enough, "good society." The 'ruffle shirt party,' as they are called in other States, have the impudence to term a free born citizen, one who has been thought worthy to represent the State in her Legislature, a *menial!* Talk as we may of republicanism, my fellow citizens, there is a spirit in the land at war with it; a spirit which would create a nobility; a spirit which considers it disgraceful for man to toil with honest hands for an honest support. A spirit which deems family and fortune, not virtue and intelligence, the qualifications for a member of their 'good society.' Why, this is the very rotten system of England itself. And you must put it down, ye Farmers of North Carolina, before it rears it ugly head above you.

I have done, Mr. Editor; it is needless to say more: not even to retort upon '*Fair Play*' for the ridiculous fustian into which he has so often lugged 'our rights and dearest interests.' I do not expect to convince him of his error; all I can hope is—that the considerations presented to the people of this District in my last, and the hyperbolical language of '*Fair Play*,' may have that weight, and that only, which they deserve. "God defend the right."

A VOTER OF CUMBERLAND.

July 13.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

To the Readers of 'A Voter of Cumberland.'

The want of candor in the Voter of Cumberland, in his attempt to mislead the public, and the vindication of my own conduct and that of others, have forced me to make a short reply to his address.

It appears that the Voter relies mostly for the success of Mr. Deberry for Congress, on the standing of the two Candidates in their own Counties, and wishes to sink Mr. Cameron in the estimation of the people, by his defeat in the election for Clerk of the County Court.

He has acknowledged that the election for Clerk came on a few days after that for Congress, but it did not suit his purpose to inform you, that long before that time, there were fifteen candidates, the greater number of whom, were the first characters in Fayetteville and Cumberland county, and who early in the contest, used every exertion to secure their election, by obtaining in most instances, the approbation of the electors.

Duncan McRae, of Fayetteville, was a candidate for the appointment, an old and truly respectable gentleman, well qualified to discharge all the duties of the office, and who by his sterling integrity, great habits of industry, and extensive abilities in the management of all the public trusts committed to him, is entitled to a situation in society, which renders him "a distinguished and popular competitor" for any office.

The Voter has forgotten that Col. Ayer, of Fayetteville, was a candidate for the appointment—a gentleman of the very first standing in the place.

He has also forgotten that Lauchlin Bethune, of the County, was a candidate—one who had often discharged the duties of Senator in the State Legislature, with great credit to himself, entire satisfaction to his constituents, and important services to the public; and who it is thought would unite as many votes for Congress as any individual in any of the adjoining counties; 'and how many votes does the reader suppose he obtained?' Only two, except at one balloting in which he received three.

And who was that 'obscure young man,' who defeated so many 'distinguished and popular candidates?' It was Dan'l McDiarmid, a brother of our present Senator—a son of the Rev. Angus McDiarmid—and a gentleman, although, perhaps, unknown to the Voter, ranks as high as any voter of Cumberland.

And now, fellow citizens, for my own vindication: I voted for John A. Cameron, when a candidate for Congress, and expect to do so again. I voted for Dan'l McDiarmid for Clerk of the Court—I was one of his first advisers to become a candidate; I knew he would do credit to the appointment, and he has done so. His consent was obtained in a few days after the vacancy occurred, which was a considerable time before the election for Congress, consequently long before Mr. Cameron or any of his friends could have any thoughts of his becoming a candidate for the appointment; and thus circumstanced I have no hesitation in believing was almost every Magistrate in the County at that election.

John A. Cameron never was a candidate where the citizens of Cumberland could vote for him except twice for Congress, in both of which he received an excellent support, and a great majority of them will prove to the satisfaction of the 'Voter,' that he possesses their confidence yet. The above I hope will explain to the Voter of Cumberland the great mystery of the two elections, and add something to his knowledge as self created dictator for the District of Fayetteville. Mr. Cameron's conduct for the last four years in political concerns, must prove to every man of a reflecting mind, that he is an able and powerful supporter of the people's rights, and that he possesses talents of the first order, which he is ready and willing to use, whenever the welfare of our country calls them forth. It is unnecessary, fellow-citizens, for me to follow the Voter of Cumberland through all his sophistry; his object is to disqualify Mr. Cameron in your estimation for being a suitable person for our Representative in Congress, and holding up Mr. Deberry as a character of spotless purity. In his private character he may be so; but his public will not bear him out. He says in his Circular, that the presidential contest was not for principle, but between men of the same politics; will the citizens of this District respond to that assertion? If they do, they ought to support Mr. Deberry. But I know they will not,—I am too well convinced, that there is good sense enough in the District to contradict that absurdity and to know that he who says it was not a contest for principle, must be stupidly ignorant or wilfully blind. Mr. Deberry says he acted and voted conscientiously, and should not be censured for exercising his constitutional privileges. We blame him not, but by it we are taught to know that his want of better sense in so plain a case, renders him a very unsuitable person for a member of Congress.

I cannot close, fellow-citizens, without informing you that my hand is much more conversant with the plough and axe than with the pen, which will account for the want of that elegance and style, so advantageously displayed in the Voter of Cumberland.

A MAGISTRATE OF CUMBERLAND.

DIED,

In Newbern on the 10th inst. Gen. VINE ALLEN, in the 50th year of his age.

In New Haven, Connecticut, Mrs. ELIZA A. wife of Professor Olmstead, (formerly of the University of this state, at Chapel Hill) aged 35.

On Wednesday, July 1st, after a protracted illness of several days, the infant and only son of the Rev'd Samuel Jenkins of Robeson County, aged about 15 months. He was a most interesting and promising child, on whom his parents fondly doated. But their consoling reflection must now be in one of the requests of the Saviour, where he says, "suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God."—*Communicated.*

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to July 8, Schooners Fair Play from Baltimore, Agate from Charleston, Felicity from Philadelphia. Sloop Providence from Charleston.

CLEARED, Spanish brig Carlota for Matanzas. Sloop Premier for New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $6¾ a 7¾. Bagging, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon 6 a 6½. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee, 13 a 16. Corn, 50 a 55. Flour, $4 a $5, 25. Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 85. Lard, 6. Lead, 8. Shot, per bag, 2 50 Lime, 2 50 a 3. Molasses, 30 a 33. Nails, cut, 8 50 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 30. Sugar, common $8¼ prime $10½ Salt, Liverpool 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $3. Ap. Brandy 40 a 45. Whiskey, 27 a 30. Wheat, new $1.

U. S. Bank Notes to 1½ per cent. premium. Cape Fear do.

Mansion Hotel.

A neat BATHING ESTABLISHMENT has just been added to the Hotel, where *Cold and Warm BATHS* will be furnished at short notice.

July 16. 32tf.

Advertisement.

HAVING closed our Office in Fayetteville, N. C. we hereby constitute and appoint LOUIS D. HENRY, Esq. of that place, our true and lawful Attorney, to collect and receive all the remaining debts due to us in North and South Carolina, with full authority to grant discharges for all sums paid him on our account.

The Letters of Attornies heretofore granted by us to H. H. Potter and W. L. Dodge, are hereby revoked.

ROBERT JAFFRAY & CO.
DAVID B. CRANE & CO.

New York, 3d July, 1829.

A Card.

MR. MARLING offers his services and solicit patronage as a

PORTRAIT & MINIATURE PAINTER,

during his stay in Fayetteville. His Lady has opened a school for painting on Velvet, and she invites the Ladies to call and see her specimens, snd to give her their support. They lodge at Judge Potter's.

Fayetteville, July 14th, 1829.—32tf.

For Rent,

Those large WAREHOUSES and Wharf above Clarendon Bridge, in lower Fayetteville, formerly the property of Wm. L. McNeill, Esq.

That delightful Summer Residence on Hay Mount, formerly owned by Samuel Steel, Esq.

ALSO,

Several Store Houses, with and without Warehouses, in different parts of the Town, and several vacant Lots. Enquire of

HENRY W. AYER, *Agent.*

July 16. 32-2w.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having considerable business in all the adjoining counties in collecting debts, takes this method of informing the Merchants and Citizens of this place, that he will attend to the settlement and collection of any business that may be confided to him.

Any business that is intrusted to him may be left with Mr. John M. Dobbin or T. J. Curtis, to whom reference can be had.

JOHN J. NICHOLSON.

Fayetteville, July 14, 1829. 32-3w.

Notice.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust executed to the Subscribers by Col. Neill Buie, they will *positively* sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, on *SATURDAY, the 25th day of the present month,* that high, healthy, and very valuable

Tract of Land,

On Beaver Creek, about five miles from the Town of Fayetteville, late the *SUMMER RESIDENCE* of said Buie, containing 993 acres, about sixty or eighty of which are cleared and in a state of cultivation. On the Farm is a good Dwelling House and Kitchen, with necessary Out Houses, and an excellent Orchard of Apple and Peach Trees; and within a short distance of the House, a never failing Spring of as good water as any in the State. The land is as well timbered as any in this section of country, and would be particularly valuable for the Fire Wood and Pine Timber, none of which has ever been taken off for market.—There is a very advantageous site for a Mill on the creek, which would afford an abundant supply of water at all seasons, and the pine timber could be converted into money at a very considerable profit. There is also on the tract a body of 60 or 80 acres of very superior Low Ground, now sufficiently firm to sustain the weight of a horse. The growth is maple, and the soil entirely alluvial formation, and from repeated examinations is six or eight feet in depth.

To Gentlemen who reside in the lower part of this State, desirous to procure a healthful Summer Residence, combining such other advantages as would render the investment of their funds a source of profit, this place presents an opportunity rarely to be met with in this part of the State.

There are a number of situations on this Land calculated to make delightful Summer Residences, near good Springs of water; and the tract would therefore be divided or sold entire, as might be considered most conducive to the interest of all concerned.

At the same time and place, they will also sell the Stock on the Farm, consisting of one Horse, Cattle, Hogs, and Goats, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c.

The terms of sale will be very accommodating, and made known on the day of sale. The Lands will be shewn to any persons desirous to purchase, on any day of the week of the sale, by N. Buie, who will be on the premises for that purpose.

MARTIN McPHERSON, } *Trustees.*
ANGUS TAYLOR, }

July 15, 1829. 32-2w.

State of North Carolina.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1829.

Polly McPhattair, vs. The Heirs at Law of John McPhattair, deceased. } *Petition for Dower.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Archibald McPhattair, one of the Heirs of John McPhattair, is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks, in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, that unless he be and appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next and answer, or otherwise, the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte.

Witness, NEILL BUIE, *Clerk of our said Court, at office, this 25th day of May*, 1829.

NEILL BUIE, Clerk.

[32-6w-pr. of adv. $2 10.]

The thorough bred Horse

GILES SCROGGINS,

SIRED by old Sir Archy, his dam a *thorough bred* Mare by the imported Bedford, will stand the ensuing Fall Season, (to commence the first day of September and end the first day of November,) one half his time within a mile of Sampson Court House, the other half in Fayetteville. Terms, the same as per printed Hand Bills for the last Spring season.

STEPHEN SAMPSON, *Agent.*

July 15, 1829. 32-6w.

N B. Any person who puts a Mare by the season, which fails to be in foal, shall be entitled to put her again next Spring, without further charge. S. S.

To the Printers of the U. States.

OF late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced, and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The Subscriber therefore, has been induced to make a proportionable reduction in the prices, which, from the 1st of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at this Foundry is well known to the *Trade*, who are assured that in regard to the quality of the metal, finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive the orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention. Merchants who have orders from abroad, can have offices complete with Presses, and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

Publishers are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few times, to receive payment $2, in Type, or in the settlement of their accounts. RICHARD RONALDSON.

PRICES.—At six months credit, for approved paper, or a Discount, of 5 per cent. for cash.

Pearl, per lb.	$1 40	English,	$0 36
Nonpareil,	0 90	Great Primer,	0 34
Minion,	0 70	Double Pica,	0 32
Brevier,	0 56	Do. Great Primer	0 32
Bourgeois,	0 46	Large letter, plain	0 30
Long Primer,	0 40	Scabbards and Quotations,	0 30
Small Pica,	0 38		
Pica,	0 36		

The prices of other descriptions of Types are proportionably reduced.

Old Type received in payment at 9 cents per lb.

Philadelphia, July 8. 32-3w

POETRY.

WEDDED LOVE'S FIRST HOME.

'Twas far beyond yon mountains, dear, we plighted
vows of love;
The ocean wave was at our feet, the autumn sky above,
The pebbly shore was covered o'er with many a varied shell,
And on the billows' curling spray, the sunbeams glittering fell;
The storm has vexed that billow oft, and oft that sun has set,
But plighted love remains with us, in peace and lustre yet.

I wiled thee to a lonely haunt, that bashful love might speak,
Where none could hear that love revealed, or see the crimson cheek.
The shore was all deserted, and we wandered there alone,
And not a human step impressed the sand beach but our own;
The footsteps all have vanished from the billow beaten strand—
The vows we breathed remain with us—they were not traced on sand.

Far, far, we left the sea-girt shore, endeared by childhood's dream,
To seek the humble cot that smil'd by fair Ohio's stream;
In vain the mountain cliff oppos'd, the mountain torrent roar'd,
For love unfurl'd her silken wing, and o'er each barrier soar'd;
And many a wide domain we passed, and many an ample dome,
But none so blessed, so dear to us, as wedded love's first home.

Beyond those mountains, now are all that e'er we lov'd or knew,
The long remember'd many, and the dearly cherish'd few;
The home of her we value, and the grave of him we mourn
Are there; and there is all the past, to which the heart can turn—
But dearer scenes surround us here, and lovelier joys we trace,
For here is wedded love's first home—its hallowed resting place.

JAMES HALL.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having duly qualified at March Term of Cumberland County Court, as Administrator on the Estate of his father, John Norman, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said deceased to make payment; and also gives notice to the creditors of the deceased to present their claims within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred of recovery.

ROBERT NORMAN, Adm'r.
July 6, 1829. 31-5w.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received by Blake's boat, a large additional supply of Elegant Fancy *DRY GOODS*, of the newest fashions and patterns; which makes his assortment again very complete. The whole will be sold cheap for cash.

HENRY L. JONES.
July 2, 1829. 30tf.

Hillsboro' Female Seminary.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on the 9th of July.—Terms as formerly.

4th Class,	$10 00	Per Session. Music,	$24 00
2d & 3d do.	12 50	Drawing & Painting	10 00
1st do.	15 00	Lace Work	3 00
		Muslin Work	2 00
		Contingent Expenses	50

Board from $8 to $10 per month.

W. M. GREEN, *Superintendent.*
July 2. 30-3w.

$100 Reward.

ABSCONDED from my Plantation on McGirth's Swamp, in Sumter District, So. Ca on the 14th inst, my negro man servant AMOS, about 25 years of age, and 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a black complexion, and remarkably intelligent; very decently clad, in fashionable clothes; had on when he eloped a black fur hat. Amos is somewhat bow-legged, and a little grey-headed, and having lately made application to purchase his freedom, and having a number of free acquaintances in Charleston, I am of opinion that he will endeavor to force his passage there, and from thence to procure a free pass if possible, or perhaps an underhanded passage to some northern free state, and therefore I forwarn all Captains or Masters of vessels, not to be instrumental in his escape. Amos took away with him a considerable amount in cash, four or five hundred dollars, it is believed.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of Amos, without the limits of the state; one half of the amount of the above if taken within the state, and one fifth of the amount of the above, if taken within this District, and lodged in the Jail in either of the above places, so that I get him.

LADSON L. FRASER.
Sumpter, (S. C.) June 8, 1829. 30-9w.

State of North Carolina.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1829.

Isham Wilson and others vs. Joel Wilson. } *Petition for the Division of the Real Estate of Shadrack Wilson, deceased.*

IT appearing to the Court that Joel Wilson, a legatee of Shadrack Wilson, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, That notice be published six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, requiring the said Joel Wilson to appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Sampson county, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to answer or demur to the said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk of said Court, the third Monday in May, A. D.* 1829.

THOMAS I. FAISON, Clerk.
30-6w.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber announces to the public, that he has recently received a SPLENDID SUPPLY of GOODS. His stock embraces a very great variety, entirely too tedious to enumerate, consisting of

AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND FRENCH

GOODS,

Of the newest style, which he will sell for cash at much lower prices than usual. Merchants from the country are particularly invited to call, as the Subscriber intends to devote a considerable part of his attention to the Wholesale Trade for the future.

JOHN McARN.
May 28, 1829, 25tf.

Candles.

30 Boxes Fayetteville Mould CANDLES for sale.

WILLKINGS & CO.
June 10, 1829.

For Sale,

A Complete UNIFORM of the Independent Company. Apply at this Office.
June 11, 1829.

Notice.

WHEREAS, by a Deed of Trust made and executed to the Subscribers, on the 28th day of last month, by *Jesse* & *Stephen Birdsall*, all their Real and Personal Estate, Stock of Goods in this place and at Raleigh, Notes, Bonds, Accounts, &c. as therein expressed, were assigned to us, in Trust, for the purposes named in said deed.

Now, therefore, this is to require all persons indebted to the said firm of J. & S. Birdsall, to come forward and pay the same without delay to J. Birdsall, whom we have appointed our Agent for the purpose of collecting the debts and settling the accounts—and for the further purpose of disposing of the Stock of Goods now on hand, which he will continue to do at very reduced prices, previous to the time of sale of the whole property, contemplated for next month.

JOHN McLERAN, HUGH McLAURIN, } Trustees.
June 11, 1829. 27tf.

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S

Vegetable Sirup & Powder,

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction, that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup, as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle, or $24 a dozen. For the Powders, $1 per bottle, or $9 dollars a dozen

JAMES HADLOCK.
Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12-tf

Shocco Springs,

WARREN COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

ON the first day of June next, the houses at Shocco Springs, *nine* miles South of Warrenton and *three* miles from the Northern and Southern main Stage Roads, will be opened for the reception of Visiters. The great advantages of this watering place in most cases of disease and debility, have been so often tested by those who have attended it, that to such, it is only necessary to say, that all the buildings are in excellent repair and condition. The accommodations, in every respect, shall be such as my best efforts can effect, for comfort and convenience to all who may visit the place. To those who have not visited Shocco, it may be necessary to say, that the buildings are sufficiently numerous, and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of a large assemblage. The private apartments will afford ample retirement to those who prefer it, and the public Halls are abundantly spacious to receive all who may desire company, and where music and dancing can be enjoyed by such as delight in it.

An arrangement will be made to have divine worship performed at the Spring on the Sabbath day, where such visiters as may choose, can attend preaching without inconvenience.

In addition to the valuable Medicinal qualities of the Shocco waters, it is located in a most healthy part of the county, surrounded by a polished society, where the invalid can be restored to health, in an agreeable circle.

My terms for board, &c. will be the same as last year, viz: $1 per day for each grown person; $22 50 per month, or $6 per week—Children and servants *half price*. For horses, $15 per month, or 60 cents per day. ANN JOHNSON.
May 28, 1829. 27-8w

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

IN EQUITY, Spring Term, 1829.

The President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina,
vs.
Samuel P. Ashe, A. L. Gomez, G. T. Hearsey, Solomon J. Isaacs, and William Hooper and James H. Hooper, heirs at law of Thomas C. Hooper, dec'd.

THIS Bill is filed by Complainants to foreclose a mortgage executed to them by Samuel P. Ashe, in August 1821, conveying to them a certain Lot situate in Fayetteville, at the foot of Hay Mount, on the north side of Hay street, on which stands a three story brick house, where the said Ashe formerly lived; and a Plantation on the Wilmington road, 2 miles below Fayetteville, called Spring Hill, joining Broadfoot's lands,—for the purpose of having the same sold and the money applied to the payment of the mortgage debt. And it appearing to the Court that Samuel P. Ashe had afterwards conveyed the first mentioned tract to one George T. Hearsey, who conveyed the same to Aaron L. Gomez, who assigned the same to Solomon J. Isaacs. And that the said Ashe, Gomez, and Isaacs are not inhabitants of this State; *It is therefore ordered*, That unless they plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, on or before the next Term of this Court, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Test, WILLIAM F. STRANGE, *C. & M. E.*
27-6w.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves with Mr. A. Torrance as a Partner in Trade, their business in future will be conducted in Fayetteville under the firm of Horton, Hutton & Co., and in Salisbury under the firm of A. Torrance & Co.

HORTONS & HUTTON.
January 12, 1829. 6tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00

E. J. HALE.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

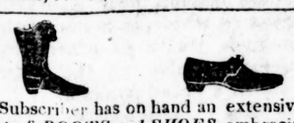
Mrs. Bowen,

FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle work, Drawing and Painting. She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years, have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130,
Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs. Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1, 1829.



THE Subscriber has on hand an extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kinds, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail, low for cash.

ALSO,

Northern Sole LEATHER,
Harness ditto.
Upper ditto.
Philadelphia calf Skins, (first quality,)
Seal Skins,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatter's Linings, shoe thread, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, he has connected the

Manufacturing Business,

And will have made to order, every variety of men's, women's and children's Boots and Shoes of the best materials and warranted workmanship.

WM. L. HAWLEY.
Fayetteville, April 16, 1829. 19tf.

New Cheap FANCY STORE.

Henry L. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has, by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, received an entire new assortment of desirable *Spring GOODS, Patterns of the newest style*, all of which have been selected with THE UTMOST CARE; which, with his former stock, makes his assortment worthy the attention of the public, and will be sold as low as any Goods of the same kind, ever offered in this market. Among his assortment will be found the following

CHOICE GOODS:

Extra super blue Saxony Cloths,
Ditto black, Oxford and steel mixt ditto,
Handsome light and dark cassimeres,
Ditto light and dark Angola ditto.
1 case do. silver gray, for summer wear,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, silk and swansdown vesting,
2 cases black and blue Circassians, very cheap,
Fine black Lastings, and Denmark satteens
Handsome brown and white linen drillings, fine
Do. super French and Russia do.
Green, red & col'd flannels. Sup gauze & Welsh do.
3 cases 7-8 & 4-4 superior soft dressed Irish Linens
7 4 8-4 and 10-4 table diaper
Irish Sheetings and Russia do. and diaper
Fine 6-4 cambric dimity. Do. low priced
2 cases handsome blk bombazetts. do. figd & col'd do
2 cases low priced Leghorn flats, very cheap
1 case do. really handsome.
A great variety of Fancy Calicoes, comprising every description of colours and newest style
3 cases 4-4 5-4 & 6-4 super jaconet muslins
Super corded and checked do.
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted
Super extra plain and figd mull muslins
Book muslins, plain and figd do. needle worked
63 pieces extra rich figd Swiss muslins
Do. handsome plain do. White and col'd cravats
Linen cambric and linen cambric handkerchiefs
3 cases fine long lawn, very cheap
An eleg't assortm't of handsome inserting trimmings
A beautiful assortment of French and English thread laces and edgings
Do. bobinet & insertion lace, all widths and patterns
7-8 & 4-4 fine bobinet laces
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 black & white bobinet lace veils
Handsome worked capes and collars

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 super Washington & sea isl'd shirtings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 indigo apron checks, some very fine
Osnaburgs, Dowlas, 4-4 porter sheetings
Linen and cotton buckrams [colors.
A great variety of plain and striped domestics, fast
Foundation muslins, mosquito netting, &c.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gros de Naples. Extra blk Italian Lustring
Double chain blue and blk Gros de Naples
Handsome coloured do. (unusually cheap)
1 case of fine and low priced black bombazine
Extra fine Palmerines, a new and beautiful article
Do. black Italian Netts, very fine
Rich crape de Lyons, and black barege
Pink, white, green, straw, & blue colored Florences
Sinchews and sarsnetts. col'd bareges & battistes
Rich barege and silk hdkfs Real Thibet wool do.
4-4 and 5-4 do. Shawls. Scarlet merino do.
Extra handsome Lithographic Shawls
A great variety of dress shawls of every description.

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted go d,
Heming & Son's best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins,
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid, do
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd.
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs.
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do.
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts,
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, April 8.—18tf.

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages
March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH.
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.
Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*

50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.

J. HUSKE.
Nov. 13, 1828

HARDWARE STORE.

South side of Market Square.

JUST received and now opening by the Subscriber, an extensive assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery,

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

This, with his former stock, makes the assortmen complete; and he is disposed to sell at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. Country Dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES BAKER.
Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1828. 99-tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

5 Hhds. and 30 bbls. *prime SUGAR*,
30 hhds Molasses,
60 bags Coffee,
20 casks Lime,
10 kegs Nails,
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do. imperial and gunpowder Teas.

WILLKINGS & CO.
January 29, 1829. 18tf.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

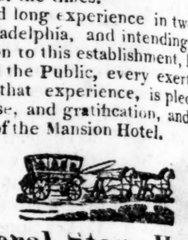
L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDDS, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situated in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.



General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs with Passengers from this Hotel, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. The Route to Norfolk is pleasant, and not excelled as regards Roads, by any of equal distance in the United States. Passengers get sufficient sleep, and reach Norfolk the third day to dinner, in readiness for the different Steam Boats leaving that place for the North or Richmond. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families in private conveyances passing through this place, with moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.
Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞ As statements have been made to mislead Stage Travellers, and prejudice them against this Hotel, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk, Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

MR L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and have in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats as from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such Passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

Williamson Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
100 bbls. different qualities do,
20 bbls. white Brazil do.
150 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs cut Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
300 do. Alum ditto.
300 sacks Liv. Salt,
10000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 do Lard.

April 30. 1829. 2tf.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, the week, or the day. And I would take School children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.
Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

New Goods.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening a splendid assortment of *NEW STYLE*

Spring and Summer Goods,

selected with particular care, and are offered at very reduced prices for cash. He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his assortment, which consists of

Dry Goods, Hardware,
Groceries, Choice Liquors.
Glass & Crockery Ware, &c.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1829. 22 tf.

The Copartnership

OF *John Lippitt & Co.*, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 11th inst.

JEREMIAH LIPPITT.
JOHN LIPPITT.

The undersigned having received from John Lippitt, and the late firm of John Lippitt & Co., an assignment of their property in trust, requests their debtors to make immediate payment. Either of the Messrs. Lippitt, is authorised by me to attend to the settlement of the concerns of the late firm.

W. W. WILLIAMS.
October 15, 1828—93-tf.

Hats.

I have just received, and will continue to keep on hand, (being supplied from a manufactory in N. York) an assortment of fashionable HATS, and offer them at New York Retail prices.

W. L. HAWLEY.
Jan. 29, 1829.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.
June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

For Sale,

TANNER'S OIL, in barrels,
London Porter, and
50 kegs White Lead, ground in oil, at a reduced price to close a consignment.

JNO. HUSKE.
March 18, 1829. 15tf.

BLANKS

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.